APPENDIX

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ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Chicago, Ill., June 25-July 1, 1972

ACRL RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION PRECONFERENCE, June 22-24

For the first day of the preconference sponsored by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ALA's Association of College and Research Libraries, the topic of "Midwestern Scholarly Resources" competed for attention with the hair-raising adventures of Eastern members who had triumphed over hurricane and flood to reach the Drake Hotel in Chicago, the meeting's headquarters. Running from June 22 through 24, and concentrating on the theme, "The Outward Reach of the Midwest to the Scholarly World," the conference was a nicely balanced blend of papers, tours, and refreshment.

This reporter, who, during the 24 hours she spent trying to reach Chicago, had sustained a forced plane landing and midnight evacuation of a home threatened by a 25-foot wall of water should a dam collapse, missed the opening session. Those who made it heard papers on the Ayer and Graff Collections in the Newberry Library and the proposed center on American Indian history, on Judaica and Hebraica in the Midwest, on the University of Wisconsin's Center for Theatre Research and other Midwestern resources, and on the Lilly Library and some of its newer collections. Later, the travelers recruited their spirits at the reception held in the Newberry Library with its librarian, Lawrence W. Towner, a relaxed and hospitable host.

Dinner at the Drake clustered the guests at round tables in comfortable circles. Chairman Lee Ash suggested that someone at each table recall a story about the late Verner W. Clapp. This touched off a flood of reminiscences that ended only with the dessert and a call to order.

The Rare Books and Manuscripts Section's first Citation of Honor was given to Ruth Lapham Butler "for outstanding service as a scholar librarian who has built great collections of rare books and manuscripts and the means to use them, thus greatly enriching the resources of American research libraries." Mrs. Butler began her career in the library world in 1918 as a graduate student apprenticed to the curator of the Newberry Library's Ayer Collection. In 1920 she became full-time assistant to Pierce Butler, who was then head of book selection and bibliography at Newberry. She spent the years 1922-25 writing her dissertation and acting as curator of William Smith Mason's Franklin Collection, which is now at Yale. From 1925 to 1926, she taught history and headed the library at Hillsdale College in Michigan, returning in 1927 to the Newberry Library as an assistant to the Ayer Collection, becoming custodian in 1931, the post she held on her retirement in 1962. Mrs. Butler made it clear, however, that her career was not "altogether Newberry." She has worked for extended periods in the British Museum, the Public Records Office, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice, the Archivio di Stato in Florence, the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan, the Royal Library in Copenhagen, the Library of Congress, the New York and Boston Public Libraries, and the Harvard Library.

Following the award ceremony, Rossell Hope Robbins, F.R.S. L., spoke on witchcraft and its history. Author of the *Encyclopedia of Witchcraft and Demonology* and *A Hunter of Witchcraft in Libraries at Home and Abroad*, as well as numerous works on English poetry and literature, Dr. Robbins had followed his own dictum: go to the original sources for the truth. He pointed out that, although the witch cult was strongest in Germany and France, the greatest number of books on the subject were printed in English in England. He stressed the necessity for researchers in the field to be aware that, because confessions were usually obtained by torture and the answers framed by the same persons who framed the questions, every witch's confession must be suspect.

Conference-goers were offered a choice of tours on Friday at the Chicago Historical Society and Northwestern University or at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle and the Morton Arboretum. After fruitful mornings, the travelers returned to the Drake for lunch, exchange of experiences and opinions with colleagues who took "the other tour," and Kenneth Nebenzahl's delightful account, "Antiquarian Bookselling in Chicago." He described the careers of some of Chicago's notable book dealers beginning with Steven F. Gale, who arrived in Chicago in 1835 and opened the first general book and stationery store, a shop that also dealt in musical instruments, cutlery, and wallpaper. Gale's success was such that he

brought in his half-brothers, A. H. and Charles Burley, to help him. In 1844, Gale was elected chief of the volunteer fire department and later launched a profitable railroad career, selling his store to the Burleys.

Next on the scene was a bookseller from Hamilton, N.Y., Samuel Chapman Griggs, who came to Chicago in 1848 and built the "largest bookselling business in the 'Northwest.'" His successful publishing ventures established him as the town's second publisher.

The close of the Civil War brought General Alexander Caldwell McClurg back to Chicago and to the shop in which he had been a clerk before the war. The following year he bought an interest in his old firm, S. C. Griggs & Co. Surviving more than one fire, McClurg became the principal owner of the firm and changed its name to A. C. McClurg & Co. Here, in 1877, he established the "Old English Book Department," which Mr. Nebenzahl believes was "Chicago's first specialist antiquarian or rare book enterprise" and which became the famed "Saints and Sinners Corner." The shop with its celebrated corner was Chicago's brief "bibliophilic hangout" until the turn of the century.

Years later, Carl Kroch bought McClurg's remaining retail business, adding it to his own book store and Brentano's Chicago operation to make it the city's major retailing bookselling firm of Kroch's and Brentano's, Inc.

General McClurg died in 1901 but he left George M. Millard as head of the antiquarian book department. Millard was one of the 15 founders of the Caxton Club in 1895 and served as its president from 1907 to 1911. One of his assistants, Walter Matthew Hill, left the firm to establish in 1899 the city's first business "devoted exclusively to the sale of rare books and manuscripts." Before coming to Chicago, Hill had worked for booksellers in Bristol, England, in New York, and in Boston. In Chicago he became one of the top international book dealers, and as Mrs. Harold F. McCormick's agent, he outbid J. P. Morgan's librarian, Quaritch, Rosenbach, and others at the auction of the Robert Hoe Library for the only known copy on vellum of Wynken de Worde's 1512 edition of *Helyas Knyght of the Swanne*, a feat which won for him the title "Ye Knighte of the Skye-Bidde." The book is now in the Rosenwald Collection.

Another one of Millard's assistants had been recruited by General McClurg on a visit to Washington in 1889. One of 11 children in an impoverished Virginia planter family, George M. Chandler had moved to Washington, where he was working in a bookstore. McClurg brought him to McClurg's as an assistant in the rare book department, and Chandler remained there until he opened his own shop in 1916. He took with him his assistant, Arthur Halperin, to whom he willed the business at his death in 1940. Chandler's customers included three energetic collectors—Eugene Field, Bishop Bristol, and Dr. Gonzalez. Field could not compete financially with his two rivals and when he found a book for which he did not have the money, he was known to hide it in a bin until payday.

Mr. Nebenzahl, admitting that Wright Howes did not "fall strictly within the compass" of his remarks, felt nevertheless that he could not talk about bookselling in Chicago without mentioning the man who had shared in "inventing" Western Americana and who had played an important role in the development of the Graff Collection. Because Howes was attracted to the same kinds of materials that attracted Nebenzahl, the latter had proposed that the two form an alliance of some sort. He recalls that "... it took him close to ten seconds of deliberation before simultaneously replying in the negative *and* pouring us each another drink. His final words on the subject were, 'I have learned to love taking it easy, and your presence would undoubtedly disrupt my long-nurtured tranquility.'" One piece of advice that Howes gave his friend, when he saw him laboring to shelve a 12-volume Blaeu atlas, might be remembered by many a book lover: "Always buy small books, Ken; there are as many great small books as there are large ones."

Howard Applegate, Vice Chairman and Chairman-elect of the section, gathered the group together in the afternoon for four accounts of widely differing collections. David Woodward, Curator of Maps at the Newberry Library, whose announced topic was "The Center for Historical Cartography," declared that his subject was really the neglect of maps. He pointed out that there is no real training for people in the rare map field and that there is no professional association in this area, although, he confessed, the latter is "probably a good thing." Only one journal exists in the field, he said, and it comes out every six months. "The books that we don't have in the field are amazing," he declared, pointing out that there is no "decent" translation of Ptolemy. One, published in 1932, is not scholarly and is out of print, selling for as high as $200 a copy. There is no adequate history of American cartography, he said, and the map collector has no such catalogs as are available to coin,

stamp, paperweight, and other collectors. One sidelight that Mr. Woodward mentioned is the interior decorator's current enthusiasm for maps, which has raised map prices. The new center at the Newberry Library, to be formally dedicated in November 1972, will have the following functions: education, at all levels, and for the post doctoral researcher, the scholar, the collector, and the amateur; publications—studies in the history of cartography, a newsletter, and perhaps a monographic series; library, which will include cooperative cataloging, the development of a "decent map copying system," and the care of maps.

Gordon Williams followed Mr. Woodward with a descriptive account of "Rare Books and Manuscripts at the Center for Research Libraries" (CLR). When the Center is completed, he said, it will have one of the most complete collections on the corporate history of railroading; carriages, blacksmithing, early farming and farming technology, and textbooks are among the other CRL strong points. It is actively collecting contemporary children's books in publisher's bindings with dust jackets and has an unusual store of foreign doctoral dissertations. Among its other collections are ethnic newspapers, some of the files of which are unique; popular magazines and comic books, which are being collected on a current basis; CCC camp newspapers of the depression days, which have been used by a scholar doing a doctoral dissertation on folklore. Stacks at the CRL rejoice in triple-filtered air and in humidity and temperature controls. Any dust in the stacks, Mr. Williams claimed, has come in on books from member libraries. He added in a swift aside, however, that one "shouldn't knock dust. Verner Clapp thought dust might prove to be a good preservative."

Don L. Roberts, discussing the Northwestern University Moldenhauer Archive, took as a subtitle to his talk, "Music History from Primary Sources." The Moldenhauer Archive, recently acquired by the University consists of 10,000 items—complete works, preliminary drafts, letters, and so on. It can be divided into pre-20th and 20th century. Included are such rarities as an unpublished piano version of Haydn's 96th Symphony, Beethoven's copy of 23 pages of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (at that time composers learned by copying scores), five minor Mozart works, Rimsky-Korsakov's orchestration of the coronation scene in "Boris Godounov," a large group of Massenet letters—by him, to him, and about him, and materials by Krenek, Debussy, Mahler, and others. The Webern archive is probably the most complete extant archive on a modern composer. Anton Webern was shot by an American occupation soldier in 1945 when, because his wife objected to cigars, he had stepped outside to smoke. Mr. Roberts then told an exciting tale of the discovery of the Webern archive, which grew out of Hans Moldenhauer's investigation into the composer's death. All the classic ingredients of a mystery story were there—recognition of the Webern coat-of-arms on a woman's ring, which led to a shabby shed and the forgotten horde of diaries, letters, scores, and manuscripts.

Margaret McFadden Smith from the University of Chicago Library wound up the afternoon program with an account of the papers of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave Manor. Sir Nicholas, the father of Francis, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen Elizabeth I. The collection grew naturally, for Sir Nicholas in the 15th century was gathering lands and estates and the papers proved his ownership. Title to the lands was traced back as far as the 12th century. In addition, the records were added to as time went on. When the Bacon offspring married, the records of land owned by the respective spouses were added to the Redgrave collection. The papers include laws, judgments, fines, and punishments for the lord of the manor was also the judge. Added interest was given to Miss Smith's paper on the following day, when her listeners saw the exhibit of the Redgrave Manor rolls at the Joseph Regenstein Library. The collection was put on sale by Sotheby's in 1922; about a third went to the British Museum; two-thirds went to Quaritch and from there to the University of Chicago. The Chicago collection contains around 4,000 items and is remarkable for its continuity: Redgrave Manor can be traced straight through from the 13th to the 18th century with only two short gaps totaling 17 years.

Avid conferees reassembled in the same room that evening to hear Carl Condit, Professor of Art and Urban Affairs at Northwestern University, give an illustrated lecture on architecturally important buildings in the Chicago Loop. Afterward, the most hardy among the participants braved the chill wind off Lake Michigan to take a night boat trip.

Early the next morning, buses carried the group to the Regenstein Library, where visitors were free to tour the building or examine the splendid exhibits. At 10:30 the Chairman, Robert Rosenthal, Curator of the Department of Special Collections at the Chicago Library, gathered the conference-goers together for a welcome to "a relatively new building." He introduced Sue Allen, also of the University of Chicago Library, who took her audience on an entertaining,

and for some nostalgic, illustrated excursion through Victorian bindings. When she had finished, most of her listeners could understand and many could share her delight in the sometimes quaint, often beautiful, and always interesting bindings. Later, many of the group gathered around the exhibit on the main floor to see the actual books which Mrs. Allen's slides had reflected on the screen. Following her talk, Mr. Rosenthal returned to the platform to speak on the "History of Science Collections at Chicago." A short jaunt across the street brought the audience to the Quadrangle Club for lunch and a paper, "Scholars and Publishing" by Morris Phillipson, Director of the University of Chicago Press. The picture Mr. Phillipson painted was not an optimistic one. Printing, binding, composition, and other production elements equal 45 percent of the cost of a book, he estimated; 10 percent goes for royalties, and 45 percent for overhead. Thus, it costs about $15,000 to publish a university press book: $3,000 for composition, $4,000 for the edition cost of 2,500 copies, $1,000 for the royalty, and $7,000 in overhead. Publication in microfiche is one answer to the financial problems of scholarly publishing but microforms do not offer the advantages of a book in portability and accommodation to a reader's various needs. For every book the University of Chicago publishes, he said, it turns down ten. [*Sarah L. Wallace*]

ACQUISITIONS PRECONFERENCE II

The Acquisitions Preconference, subtitled "Focus '72," sponsored by the Association of American Publishers and Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) Joint Committee and the RTSD Acquisitions Section of the American Library Association, was held on June 22-24. It was a "follow-up" to the successful Acquisitions Preconference of 1969 held at Atlantic City, setting as its objective the atmosphere to provide for the exchange of ideas among librarians, publishers, and bookdealers and to seek solutions to today's acquisition problems. After a preconference overview by Norman Dudley, Assistant University Librarian, Collection Development, University of California at Los Angeles, the Preconference got underway through a series of eight sessions including a series of concurrent miniconferences held on the evening of June 23.

Session I, "Acquisitions Today: A Close-Up Picture," was moderated by Treadwell Ruml, President of Library Resources, Inc., and included comments by Robert W. Frase, Vice President, Association of American Publishers, who spoke on "Legislation Affecting Publishers and Libraries." Mrs. Roma S. Gregory, Head, Acquisitions Department, University of Rochester Library, discussed "Economic Realities: The Library Perspective," while G. Theodore Zignone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Baker and Taylor Co., provided background on the economic factors governing publishing and wholesaling. At the luncheon meeting, Carl B. Hansen, Assistant Director, Columbia University Press, introduced the guest speaker, Richard Sealock, Executive Director of Forest Press.

Session II, "Standardization," looked at the need for standardization in the acquisitions area and was moderated by Daniel Melcher, Chairman of the Board, Gale Research Co. Glen A. Zimmerman, Assistant Chief of LC's Descriptive Cataloging Division, provided background on the Cataloging in Publication Program (CIP) at the Library of Congress and how CIP could be used in a standardized acquisitions procedure. "Moving International Standard Book Numbers Off Dead Center" was the topic discussed by Arthur Brody, President of Bro-Dart, Inc. Paul Vassallo, Director of the National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, introduced the International Standard Serial Number.

Session III, "Buying Antiquarian Books and Scholarly Reprints," was moderated by W. Stuart Debenham, Jr., Head of the Acquisition and Bibliography Departments, Yale University Library. The speakers included Hendrik Edelman, Associate Director, Cornell University Libraries, representing the librarians' point of view, Lewis M. Wiggin, Director of Sales, Shoe String Press, representing the point of view of the publisher and Sol A. Malik, Publisher of *AB Bookman's Weekly*, who presented the bookman's viewpoint on the subject.

Session IV, "Acquiring Current Print Media Including Microforms," was moderated by Peter Spyers-Duran, Director of Libraries, Florida Atlantic University. The format of this session allowed for the presentation of problems from three speakers. Mrs. Rebecca T. Bingham, Director of Media Services, Louisville (Ky.) Public Schools, represented school libraries. Thomas M. Bogie, Head of the Community Living Division, Dallas Public Library, spoke for the public libraries, and Sue Sahli, Associate Director for Collection Development, Cleveland State University Libraries, presented the point of view of academic libraries. Acting as a reactor panel, three individuals representing various types of publishing countered some points and presented problems of their own. Albert J. Diaz, Executive Director of NCR Microcard

Editions, discussed microforms, Richard Abel, President of Richard Abel and Co., spoke about hardcover books, and Roger Damio, Publisher of *Bestsellers and Media & Methods*, discussed paperbound books.

Session V, "Acquiring Nonprint Media," was moderated by James Haughey, Vice President, Education Services Division, W. R. Grace and Co. Mrs. Nancy C. Walker, Director of the Department of Educational Media & Technology, Montgomery Co. (Md.) Public Schools, discussed the problems and operations of a large county school system. James P. Jimirro, Director of International Sales Development, Viacom International, Inc., summarized the advances of the nonprint media and some of the recent developments and future aspirations of the growing media.

Session VI, "Acquiring Periodicals and Other Serials," was moderated by Mrs. Abigail Dahl-Hansen, Assistant University Librarian, University of California at Riverside. This session explored the periodical and serials acquisition problems from many different points of view, emphasizing the complex structure often necessary for the fulfillment of services. Mrs. Juanita S. Doares, Chief of the Acquisitions Division, New York Public Library, outlined the problems which confront libraries when the acquisition of periodicals and serials is involved. The presentations of the other three speakers completed the web of services and problems involved in this area. Stanley Greenfield, President and Publisher of *Playbill* Division, Metromedia, Inc., provided background on the role of publishers in the serials area. Philip E. N. Greene, III, Vice President, Turner Subscription Agency, Inc., represented the subscription agencies and Roger Ayan, Vice President, NeoData Services, concluded the program by presenting the role and problems of subscription fulfillment agencies.

Session VII, the miniconferences which were concurrent group discussions, encouraged an atmosphere for discussion by breaking down the more than 400 registered participants into smaller groups. The 11 groups covered the topics, "Audiovisual Material," "Cataloging in Publication," "Cooperative Acquisitions Systems," "Government Documents," "Microforms," "Out-of-Print Market," "Paperbacks," "Periodicals and Other Serials," "Standard Forms," "Standard Numbers," and "Vertical File Materials."

Session VIII had the inspired title of "Putting It All Together." Warren B. Kuhn, Dean of Library Services, Iowa State University, introduced the speaker, Robert Sachs, Corporate Marketing Director, Harper & Row Publishers, who did a masterful job of summarizing 2 1/2 days of diverse, intricate discussion on the area of acquisitions.

The Acquisition Preconference was concluded by a luncheon. Robert Wedgeworth, Editor, *Library Resources & Technical Services*, and ALA Executive Director designate, spoke on "Acquisitions: A Ten Year Projection." Theodore Waller, President, Grolier Educational Corp., introduced Mr. Wedgeworth.

[*Glen A. Zimmerman*]

ALA MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Membership Meeting I was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, President Keith Doms presiding. Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Tulsa City/County Library System and Chairman of the Membership Committee, introduced the screening of "Voices of ALA," a lively film that has been prepared for the promotion of membership in ALA. William D. Murphy, Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, & Masters Library, Chicago, Chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, presented for ratification amendments to the documents that had been passed by Council in the morning.

The amended section of the bylaws dealing with the composition of committees of Council ran into rough weather and was remanded to Council for a provision that would insure that the majority of such committee members should be non-councillors and that membership participation in the affairs of the association should be extended as widely as possible.

Two resolutions were proposed by Gordon McShean Dundee (Ill.) Township Library. The first called for choices of ALA conference cities to be dependent on ALA staff approval of the personnel practices in the local hotels as being consistent with ALA policies with respect to equal employment. This resolution passed after the text was amended to generalize and simplify the language. The other resolution, aimed at combatting the tight employment situation by reducing hours of work in libraries and by soliciting voluntary commitments from employed librarians to accept salary reductions, was not adopted. [*C. Sumner Spalding*]

Keith Doms made a special announcement to the nearly filled International Room at the Conrad Hilton at Membership Meeting II, extending an open invitation to the special dedicatory ceremonies of the Martin Luther King Library in Washington, D.C. the week of September 17. He then reported the results of the selection and approval of the new members of the Council Committee on Committees. Those chosen to serve on the Committee were Russell Bidlack,

Vivian Cazayoux, Grace Hightower, and Daniel Melcher.

The attending members considered eight proposals and heard the final report to membership by David Clift, retiring Executive Director, during the course of the meeting. Following strict parliamentary procedures, Mr. Doms expertly handled each item as it came up for discussion and action. (Proposals 1 and 2 were covered during the first Membership meeting on June 27.)

Two items which produced lengthy discussion were the resolution to aid libraries flooded by tropical storm Agnes and a program to aid the large number of unemployed librarians. On the unemployment issue, the main point of disagreement was whether the already existing National Registry of Librarians should be strengthened or whether there was a need to supplement this program with a job hotline service in each State. This item lapsed with no action taken as copies of the resolution were not available to the members before the meeting was adjourned.

The chief item of discussion over the establishment of an emergency committee on library flood damage was whether or not the resolution should be extended to include areas affected by all natural disasters. Many felt that a long-range committee should be established to serve as a clearinghouse to aid those libraries affected by any natural disaster and to provide technical information and funding. Other members questioned the basic resolution, citing the costs involved in funding such a committee in view of the already overly taxed ALA budget. If donations were put into a central fund, how would these funds be handled in terms of distribution, supporting staff costs, and so forth?

It was concluded that emergency action was needed immediately for those libraries suffering from floodwater damage. While it would be beneficial to have a broader, long-term committee, because the damage caused by each type of disaster varies, each situation would need special technical information or assistance relevant to that particular disaster. The resolution was passed covering only current emergencies in flooded areas. Specifically, the resolution calls for a committee to be established by July 1, 1972, by ALA presidential action rather than waiting for the next Council meeting for action to get things underway. This committee is to identify and prepare a registry of flood-damaged libraries, and the extent of damage sustained by each. They are then to publish this information, solicit and distribute financial contributions to aid flooded libraries, and provide technical assistance as needed. The committee is also directed to work with the ALA Washington office drafting any new legislation which might be necessary. It is hoped that prompt action channeled through one committee will insure the maximum benefits to libraries which received flood damage.

Proposals on the following topics were passed after brief discussion: (1) that Membership of ALA urge library administrators in policy-making positions to allocate budget and personnel resources to form Friends of the Library groups at the local library level; (2) that Membership of ALA initiate and implement services to prisons, to insure adequate multimedia library services and materials by support of legislation and new or current prison library programs; (3) that Membership support the continuation of providing child care services at future ALA conferences for families of those attending; (4) that all meetings be run in an orderly fashion following parliamentary procedures, including round table and division meetings; (5) that an information center on women be established, containing literature on the reevaluation of the status of women, and that a directory of this material be made available.

The proposal to publish in *American Libraries* the decision of the Freedom to Read Foundation concerning contributions to thePentagon Papers Defense Fund was tabled. It was determined that this report would routinely be included with the 1972 Annual Conference coverage and, therefore, no special action was necessary.

Toward the end of the meeting, Mr. Clift delivered his final report, chiefly presenting farewell remarks and thanks to all the members he had served for so many years. After announcing several retirements, he reported that Richard M. Gardner was returning as the editor of *Choice* in the fall. He also introduced Robert Wedgeworth as the Executive Director designate. The members gave Mr. Clift a standing ovation following his report, and shortly afterwards the meeting was adjourned. [*William A. Gosling*]

ALA BUDGET ASSEMBLY

The ALA Budget Assembly met Saturday morning, June 24, with the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support (COPES) on the platform, while assembly members and a number of observers diligently reviewed the 137-page "Tentative ALA Budget for 1972/73." Following an overview of COPES's procedures and rationale for trimming budget requests, LeRoy J. Gaertner, retiring Comptroller at ALA Headquarters, guided the assembly page by page

through the entire budget, pointing out specific changes from last year's figures and the frequent cuts and rare increases over the 1972-73 requests, as well as providing brief explanations of technical matters. The many recommended cuts were indicative of the nearly $850,000 gap between the estimated budgetary ceiling of $1,819,991 and requests totalling $2,668,113.

Mr. Gaertner then explained the rules of debate for the next two hours: a second go through the entire budget, with one official spokesman from each affected unit permitted a three-minute statement, and a final open discussion when anyone could comment on any part of the budget. More than a dozen spokesmen took their three minutes to question, complain, or cajole, with members of COPES occasionally offering fuller explanations for their recommendations and in every case promising to reconsider questioned items at their final meeting before sending the final budget to the Executive Board for approval.

Among the more dramatic recommendations was one calling for the complete abolition of the International Relations Office, which had requested over $47,500 for the coming year. Emerson Greenaway, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, rose to give a calm but urgent plea for the restoration of the office, citing accomplishments in its 16-year history and describing some of the consequences of closing the office.

Ruth Frame, Executive Secretary of the Library Administration Division (LAD), which was slated to lose a half-time staff assistant, presented a LAD proposal questioning the wisdom of taking $150,000 from endowment funds for operating costs, and offering a number of specific suggestions for finding at least $100,000 of that money through additional cuts in other programs.

David Clift, retiring Executive Director of ALA, was asked to respond to proposed cuts in headquarters maintenance expenses. He yielded his time to Page Borden, President of the Headquarters Staff Association, who gave an impassioned plea for reconsideration of the elimination of the position of lounge attendant. "Please don't do nothing to Millie," was the rallying cry, as Ms. Borden explained that this issue was of such concern to members of the staff that they had agreed to raise half of Millie's $4,725 salary themselves if COPES would restore the other half.

Ann Woodward, President-elect of the American Library Trustees Association (ALTA), spoke next to convey ALTA's concern over the recommended elimination of a full-time professional public relations position, pointing out that stated ALA goals called for a massive public relations campaign which would scarcely be carried out without such a specialist.

In the final discussion period, Richard L. Darling, Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, rose to protest the LAD suggestion that half a position in the Office for Intellectual Freedom (OIF) be eliminated, pointing out that OIF staff also worked for the Awards Committee and the Junior Members Round Table, and that the granting of the 1972 ALA Goals Award to the committee for the development of a prototype workshop on intellectual freedom had greatly increased their workload.

Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Chairman of the ALA Membership Committee, and Richard Waters both spoke in support of ALTA's objection to the elimination of the public relations manager. Mrs. Martin described the need for effective public relations in public libraries as second only to financial needs, and asked how membership could be expected to stop declining if services continued to be reduced.

Mr. Greenaway spoke again, this time on ways to close the gap between receipts and desired expenditures. Noting that the Annual Conference and Midwinter Meeting were the largest sources of income for the Association, he suggested that the locations of future conferences be carefully chosen to insure maximum registration, and that "ALA days" be instituted at regional meetings to reach those who could not attend a Conference.

The discussion ended with congratulations to COPES from Jim Holly, Director of the Evergreen College Library, who praised the new procedures and clarity of the budget presentation this year.

Bill DeJohn, incoming Chairman of COPES, then gave a brief report on new proposals for the dues schedule, and described procedures for eliciting reactions to the proposals from both present and lapsed members.

The meeting closed with a tribute to Mr. Gaertner for his 18 years of service to the Association.

[*Pamela A. Wood*]

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The Committee on Program Implementation (COPI), the advisory board to the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry (SCMAI), met Saturday afternoon. With Keith Doms presiding, the committee considered the problem of overlapping responsibilities between SCMAI and the Office for

Library Manpower. The Program of Action Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry adopted at the 1971 Annual Conference, which established SCMAI, provided that all investigative actions and recommendations for sanctions be made by SCMAI to the Executive Board. But the Activities Committee on New Directions for ALA (ACONDA) recommendation establishing the Office for Library Manpower, also adopted in 1971, gives similar responsibilities to that office. A draft report presented by Ruth Frame, Deputy Chairwoman of SCMAI, outlined the history of this conflict, and recommended that all sanctions be the responsibility of SCMAI as the Manpower Office's primary areas of concern should be those such as standards and education. This division of labor would have the advantages of separating the regulatory function from the investigative, reducing the number of people involved in particular cases, thus making it easier to maintain confidentiality, and retaining the present relationships among SCMAI, COPI, and the Executive Board. A resolution that SCMAI's responsibilities be distinct from those of the Manpower Office was passed and forwarded to Council at the Friday meeting.

The next item on the agenda was a discussion of the information meeting planned for Thursday evening during the Conference. The meeting, however, was cancelled because it conflicted with the Social Responsibilities Round Table program.

[*Pamela A. Wood*]

RTSD/CCS AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS

Mrs. Priscilla Moulton, Chairman, convened the meeting of this committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division's Cataloging and Classification Section on June 25.

Glen Zimmerman, Assistant Chief of LC's Descriptive Cataloging Division, presented a progress report on the Cataloging in Publication program (CIP), stating that 200 publishers are currently participating in the CIP program and that from July 1971 through June 1972, 6,500 adult and juvenile titles have been cataloged. He added that publishers' complaints had been few and in each case a working agreement had been reached with the company.

Mrs. Carol Nemeyer, Senior Associate of the Association of American Publishers (AAP), presented a statement from the AAP which would be mailed to publishers urging them to include their children's books in the CIP program.

Jessica Harris, School of Library Science, Columbia University, presented the results of a survey she conducted with Theodore Hines also of the School of Library Science, in which commercial processing companies were polled to determine their awareness of LC children's literature cataloging as the national standard adopted by ALA. They mailed questionnaires to all the processors listed in Barbara Westby's 1969 *Library Resources and Technical Services* shortly after the 1972 Midwinter Meeting. Usable responses were returned from 20 out of a possible 51 companies.

In addition to the specific inquiry on the,cataloging standard, information was solicited on the cataloging used by processors if not LC's cataloging, their problems in adopting or implementing the recommended standard, and the effect of the CIP program on their policies in regard to the recommendation.

Twelve of 20 processors had been aware of the policy. There seemed to be some misunderstanding among other processors that the practice referred to the use of LC cataloging and not the use of LC cards. Replies to the additional questions could not be tabulated, but in general, replies were favorable and especially enthusiastic about any advanced cataloging that could be furnished.

An afternoon meeting was scheduled for the cataloging committee to respond to questions from commercial processors regarding the questionnaire, but as none of the processor were present, Miss Harris summarized the questionnaire for those not present at the morning meeting and answered questions. Miss Harris and Mr. Hines will publish an article on the survey shortly. but as none of the processors were present, Miss

The remaining time was spent in a theoretical discussion of "curricular" headings and their standardization.

[*Treva Turner*]

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON NEW DIRECTIONS FOR RTSD

The ad hoc Committee on New Directions for the Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) met on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Charged with responsibility for developing ideas or proposals on possible reorganization and topics of relevance for RTSD, the Committee discussed at length the ACONDA-ANACONDA Joint Report and pinpointed elements which were of significant importance to RTSD. A blueprint for study was developed and will become the working document for discussion and decision making over the next year. The committee

will present a written report to the president of RTSD, outlining the proposals and recommending courses of action.

Committee members are Mary K. Dewers of Northwestern University Library, Maria Larson of Princeton University Library, Gary Scales of the University of Tennessee Library, Edith S. Scott of the Hennepin County (Minn.) Library, and Glen A. Zimmerman, Chairman, Library of Congress. Joe Treyz, Director of Libraries at the University of Wisconsin, is the committee's resource person.

[Glen Zimmerman]

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

The Intellectual Freedom Committee meeting on Monday morning was chaired by Richard L. Darling, Dean of the Columbia University School of Library Service, who introduced Newton N. Minow, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (1961-63), now a Chicago attorney and author of *Equal Time: The Private Broadcasters and the Public Interest.*

Mr. Minow began his remarks about cable television (CTV) by stating that if the United States were being founded now, there would be different political boundaries. Television signals, with a range of 75 to 80 miles, determine a sense of community "probably far more important" than State lines and know no political boundaries. They have changed America fundamentally, making television a dominant force in giving information and shaping opinion. Although CTV began as a means of receiving television signals in mountainous areas, it can be broadcast today by microwaves and actively competes with regular broadcasting, which must appeal to many people. CTV on the other hand, can appeal to small groups and still be commerically successful; it also makes truly local programming possible.

The ALA, in the FCC proceedings establishing regulations over CTV, asked for "public access" channels. While the book is the "greatest teaching machine ever invented" and will not fade away, video casettes provide a basic way to get information and are essential to libraries, which will be storehouses of video cassette programs; therefore, libraries, as centers for distribution of information, should be involved in CTV. There can be CTV channels for children, for news, and for repeated programs. Although only about 10 percent of the population now has CTV, in five years most people will receive programs by CTV.

The following points were made during the question-and-answer period. Although there is a copyright problem with CTV, a compromise probably will be made and some copyrighted material used without payment. Most people will continue watching television for entertainment, but open programming will give a choice. Action is required at the local level before the FCC will act to set aside a channel for public access. Experience shows that the poor, far from being excluded from CTV because of the cost, are the first to subscribe and do not cancel. CTV is so vital that ways should be found for those too poor to pay to receive it. In a recent welfare case, a television set was regarded as "indispensible to human life."

Among CTV's implications for libraries are the fact that it may be possible to send hard copy over CTV. It will change the way readers get information, possibly providing newspapers, shopping, entertainment, work at home, school at home, and library books. Some libraries are getting free hookups to a local cable and becoming viewing stations; franchises often provide for free hookups for schools and libraries. Mr. Minow concluded his remarks on CTV by saying he wanted "to get librarians thinking about it and involved in it."

Part II of the meeting was a report on the work of the last six months of the Freedom to Read Foundation by its President, Alex P. Allain. On May 5, the Foundation took an unprecedented step "on behalf of librarians" and filed suit in Federal District Court in California against the State's "harmful matter" statute. According to the suit, the State, by threatening criminal prosecution, is coercing the library profession on the basis of personal judgment, a total restraint upon freedom of the press. The suit maintains that librarians must not act as censors, they cannot legally act as censors, and if they do act as censors they can be legally enjoined by authors, publishers, and parents. If the suit is successful, the Foundation believes, it will provide a wall between the librarian and crusading district attorneys.

[Suzy Platt]

ISAD MARC USERS DISCUSSION GROUP

The ISAD MARC Users Discussion Group met on June 26. The informal discussion, led by Frederick Kilgour, Ohio College Library Center, concerned a questionnaire to inventory the computer programs of MARC users, a report on current MARC activities by Mrs. Henriette Avram, and a proposal to form a MARC Advisory Council.

In reponse to questions regarding the questionnaire Al Warheit, IBM, reported that the questionnaire,

which was mailed by ISAD, is intended to compile an inventory of computer programs utilized by MARC users. The inventory will be published by ERIC. In answer to the concern expressed over the time required to fill out the questionnaire, Mr. Warheit explained that the intent was for a generalized response describing systems and subsystems rather than detailed programs.

Mrs. Avram described current Library of Congress MARC activities including the beginning late in 1972 of an A/V tape service, MARC expansion to include French language materials in fiscal year 1973 (depending on funding), the addition of another language in fiscal year 1974, and the availability of 48,000 1968 RECON titles in the near future. The time delay between printed cards and MARC tapes was discussed as was the full implementation of the Card Division's automation program. Mrs. Avram stated that recommendations for future RECON endeavors would be covered in the Working Task Force Report, to be available soon. There were several favorable expressions from users regarding the inclusion of CIP records in the MARC Distribution Service.

Mr. Kilgour's proposal to form a small MARC Advisory Council to communicate the needs of MARC users to the Library of Congress was presented and discussed. No decision as reached but a recommendation was made that further discussion be held.

[*Barbara Roland*]

ISAD/LED EDUCATION FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND AUTOMATION COMMITTEE

This committee of the Information Science and Automation and Library Education Divisions met on Monday afternoon. Tefco Saracevic's paper on "The Application of Knowledge-Communication System Models to Library/Information Science Education Programs" was intellectually stimulating. Since some form of communication is common to all libraries, Mr. Saracevic classed libraries as one kind of communication system and one based on value systems. There is danger of conflict between the value systems of the users and those of the library, and Mr. Saracevic deplored, in an aside, the current emphasis in library science education on decision-making instead of investigations into the operational-communication process.

Information science is also a communication system but information science education differs from library science education in that it is basically oriented to knowledge/information systems. Subject knowledge is, however, common to the curricula of both and Mr. Saracevic closed his presentation with a table illustrating the general elements of subject knowledge in librarianship and information science which might constitute a basis for a common model.

In response to the many enthusiastic compliments on his polished performance, Mr. Saracevic admitted that the presentation was not new but was part of his course at Case Western Reserve, a fact that probably accounts for the well-designed handouts and the transparencies, the last of which were cartoons which might be classed as academic humor.

[*Edith Scott*]